BUNINESS HOTTUNE.

TO THE M. MBERS OF THE PROTEST-

them, would respect the content the following them, we have to the consideration of Churchmen, as prevocative of love to the consideration of Churchmen, as prevocative of love and good works.

The village of Yorkville is the center of a population of The village of Yorkville is the center of a population of the village of Yorkville is the center of a population of the village of Yorkville is the large number of our fellowing the spritting what he is not be East River. For august the particular of the large number of our fellowing the spritting waste of the large number of our fellowing the particular of the feether and material beings, a large proportion these elect thousand material beings, a large proportion are in those blessed spiritual previous which our Lord communication at a character and particular in the service of the Georgel; the Man of God is needed to bring the the earth to comfort the dright, to differ in seeded to bring the service to comfort the dright, to differ in seeded to bring the service of the Georgel; the Man of God is earth to be considered the dright, to differ in the service of the dright of the proportion of the waster of the confort the dright to distribute which is a contribute of the service of the particular to the fellow Christians, to creet a Church in operation of our fellow Christians, to creet a Church in the village of Yorkville one purpose, with God's blessing, to spire no proper effort until full success shall have crowned our labors.

Britario of the one household of faith, let each help according as he is dispose of in his heart, not gradingly or of necessity, for God largeth a cheerful giver; and unto such that he particular the fellow cheerful giver; and unto such that has proportion of the one household of faith, let each help according the fellow cheerful giver; and unto such that has proportion o

corety as he does not be reful giver; and unto such is this appeal made

Building Committee:

GEORGE JONES Treas, JOHN C. PARKER,
JOHN H. RIKER, Sec., HENRY DEXTER,
JAB E RAY. CHAS. GAYLOR.
HAVINg efficiated for six months in the village of Yorkville, and being a witness is the spiritual destitution which prevails within and around it, I carestly commend the shore statement and appeal to the liberality of the friends of the Church.

From my acquaminance with the spiritual condition of our Church in Yorkville, and with the efforts made there by my reverend brother and esteemed friend, Mr. Chauaco, I fully and cordinally commend the present application to the liberality of all Protestant Episcopalians.
HENRY ANTHON, Rector of St. Mark's Church.
THOS. HOUSE TAYLOR Grace Church.
House Taylor Grace Church
Trios. HOUSE TAYLOR Grace Church
Thully and cordinally cracity with my brethen in recommending the enterprise at Yorkville to the hearty and liberal and of Episcopalians.

Francis L. Hawks, Calvary Church.

W. H. MULKERERG, Paster of the Church of the Holy
Communion.

P. Parks, an Assistant Minister Trinity Church.

W. H. MUHLENBERG, Paster of the Church of the Holy Communion.

M. P. Parks, an Assistant Minister Trinity Church.

T. McC. Patters, St. Michael's, Bloomingdale.

STEPHER H. TYNG. Rector of St. George's Church.

Jena M. Wainwright, Assistant Minister of Trinity.

CHAS. H. HALSEY, Nector of Christ Church.

J. H. Honart, officiating in Trinity Parish.

This call upon the liberality of Procession.

Auchimen is very cordisity endorsed by us, and commended to the members of our congregations.

E. H. Carpielle, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

I trust, from my personal knowledge of this enterprise, ast it will be liberally aided by the members of my consegnation.

Breation.

8. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church.
Centributions to this object, sent to either of the undersigned, will be duly arknew ledged by the Treasurer.

Rev. P. S. CHAUNCEY, No. 132 24 av.

JAS. E. RAY, No. 164 Bowery.
1. & W. GYERY, No. 723 Broadway.
VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 55 Wall-st.

14. CHAS GAYLOK, P. M., Yorkville. GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANT.

—CAPITAL SIGNO, 600, IN SHARES OF \$200 EACH.—Notice is hereby given to those we have written or applied for shares in the capital stock of the above Company, or who may be intending to subscribe, that the subscription book is nearly filled up, leaving at this time but about forty shares untaken, out of the wor hundred ordered to be sold in New York.

It is necessary, in order to prevent disappointment, that there be no deslay on the part of those wishing to secure a portion of the investment is its Company. The machinery will be compileed and snipped in two weeks, by clipper vessels, around Cape Horn, fully insured, and no deabt will be upon the ground and in operation by the month of August nort. It capacity is equal to the reduction of or August nort. It capacity is equal to the reduction of or August north of the complete of the company is a profit of several hundred pacers, on the limited stock of the Company. A saw-mill is to be attached to the quarter works.

of several numeric parts, the most of several numeric parts of the control of the

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNESS AND OTHERS —Our readers will please nutice that a APTIONY J. BLEECERE WILL sell at public auction. This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchante Exchange, a large meaning of choice down down property, consisting of the large and valuable lot of ground, with the large store thereon, known as Nos. 28 and 30 Exchange place, and No. 28 within at., being on the corner of William at. and Evolunge place; also, 2 four-store stores and lots, Nos. 66 and 68 Beaver'st; the store and text No. 15 William st., and two splends direct class dwelling houses and lots, known as Nos. 19 and 101 Cinton-place, (8th-st) between 2th and 6th avs.; also, the four-stery building and lot known as Nos. 10 and 176 Chathamest, corner of Mott at, the four story store and 10 to n the north-westery bounder of Pine and Water-ats, the desirable lat of ground No. 36 God-st., and the valuable property known as Nos. 10 Trinity pine and 13 thames at. Sale positive. Maps desorthing the whole of the above property can be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 7 Broad-st. (1752) LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE DOWN-TOWN

W. T. JENNINGS & Co., Drapers and Tailors, of Ro. 231 Broadows, embrace this asspecious reases, the commencement of a new year, the Twenneith of their career, to intimate their appreciation of the partonage they have elected, and as the sequel to their success is not an easy if a possible attainment they would refer to it in a confidence of what has before been written. That good tasts, like faculties, may be unproved by cultivation, but the germ where it exists 's innate, is neither possessed by all nor can it be imparted. Derian it is, its effects are in tuitivaly recognized, even by those who do not possess it, and from this freet a suprement or our garments has been attained, for, although it should appear egotistical, we claim a superiority for the eyle of our work, and in that we conceive much of the economy of a garment consists. With these views we shall continue to have on hand a sitensive stock of goods, from which to answer the requirements of our numerous patrons, at our u tal mode rate charges.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WET LINENS.—
Underwriter's sale sgain THIS! DAY, January 28, at Columbian Hall. No. 28 Grand st., 1,500 pieces of PURE IRISH LINENS, warranted the best quality and in porfect condition, consisting of Shirting, Damask, Diaper and Toweling Lineas. The above goods being invoiced at 70 cents, will be effered at the remarkable low price of 30 and 35 cents per ya d. Housekeepers, heads of families and others are particularly invited to call and examine.

To know a gentleman, look first at the bosem of his shirt. It should be smooth, it easily to the chest, and have that indescribable air of clerance about it only to be observed in the shirts made by GREEN. No. 1 Astor House, whose method of measurement is in-

To the Public — To-morrow, you can hear and see the effect of Dr. Watt's Life Fluid, on 63 Consumptive patients. It is note of the days for the gratuations distribution of the Narwork Antinors, to the poor. All interested in Consumption, are invited to attend Persons wishing to avail the melves of this apportunity, must do so before the lat of Fob. usry, as no more free patients will be reserved after that time. M. ASTEN, Secy. No. 424 Greenwich at. Hours, from 9 to 2. Depot, No. 102 Nassau-st.

Opp Fellows' Hall .- This justly celobtated Restaurant of Brother Perkins is offered for alle-Perkins has a violent attack of the Panama fever, and is about leaving us. We are surprised and sorty to hear it, as this saloon, with all its appointments, is the most magnifi-cent in the world, and delog at present more business than any other place of its kind.

OPERA GLASSES -Those who desire aomething superior should call and examine a new lot just received, which were manufactured in Paris expressly for Growne W. TUTTLE, NO 313 Broadway. They are of the best styles and fluish of Pearl, Tortoise shell and Buffalo hora.

F FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Chaton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 162 Washington-st., Boston.

FOR FROSTED FEET AND CHILBLAINS. Bush's Marie Cream Liament, is a certain remedy, and costs only 25 cents. Solid at No. 325 Greenwich, corner Duane et. E. M. Guins, corner Grand-et, and Bovery. Biker & Berrian, No. 335 ch.-av. E. H. Payton, corner Greenwich and Barrow ets. Dr. H inter, 105 ch.-av. 128 RW&S\*

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, SALT RHEUM, &C. -The India Bubber Gloves and Mits are the best remedy even discovered. No lady or geniteman would be without them, if they understood their qualities. For sale, low, at Will. BARKER'S. No. 199 Broadway: BOYD & Ob. No. 66 Enst Broadway, and at all the Robber sierce. 196 6:

CONSUMPTION CURABLE. - Dr. Rogers's Liverwort, Tar and Canchalegua is highly recommended by citizens, whose names and residence will be found in the pamphleta, giving the most satisfactor evidence of estonishing cures of Cansumation, by using this medicine. The afflicted abould give it a trial.

For sale by A. L. Scovill & Co., at the Dépôt, No. 318 Broadway, and by all restail Douggists. Proc—In large actions \$1, or three betties for \$2.30.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The lecture of Rev. Mr. Eggleston upon the "Pilgrims." to which we have referred, is advertised upon another page.

Fires.—The carpenter shop of Abraham Bush, on Third-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth siz. Gowanus, was burned down on Monday night, together with all the contents. The building was insured, but the tools of the workmen are a total loss.

About 12 o clock the same night, a fire occurred in the house of Mr. Morrell, corner of Nostrand and Myrtle are, caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp. The flames were extinguished by the Fourth District Police. Damage about \$150.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1852.

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The Asia sails from this port To Day at 12 o'clock.

Lendon Agency for the Tribune. W. Thomas, 19 and 21 Catharine-street Strand, is su-thorized to receive subscriptions and advortisements for The Tribuse in London. Our friends in Great Britain and Ireland, by remitting Wat Thomas, as above, 12s. 6d., by Post-office order, will receive this paper one year.

Topics of the Morning.

In the U. S. Senate was received from Secretary of the Treasury a statement of the Marine Hospital Fund. Mr. Fish presented a petition from citizens of, for a Mint in this City. Commodore Vanderbift petitioned for \$250,000 a year for the Nicaragua mail route. Information was asked from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning Public Warehouses. The French Spoliation bill was made the special order for the third Monday in February : after which the grant of land to Iowa was taken up, and upon it Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, made an eloquent speech. The Senate then rested from labor, though no works ever follow.

In the House the day was wasted in a quarrel among the leaders of the Opposition on the Census Printing scheme. It was finally referred to the Committee of the Who'e on the State of the Union.

In the Senate of this State same unimportant business was done. An Executive Session then followed, and after that an ad-

In Assembly the Canal Contracts occupied the day-on charges hatched out by the Opposition gentleman from Erie. Kossuth has been among the Cis-Monon-

gaheline workmen, who offered him substantial aid. He afterward received and addressed the Clergy, and promised, in reply to a deputation from Cleveland, to visit

We give a full report of Gov. Kossuth's speech at Pittsburgh, of which we had received only a synopsis yesterday.

We give additional items of Foreign news by the papers brought by the America. The full details of the burning of the Amazon will be read with intense and painful

We give all the details, brief at that, which we can find, of the loss of the ship Columbus, of this port. The ship was insured in Wall-st. for \$70,000, which will probably cover the loss. The cargo probably insured in England.

We give the most authentic account we have seen of the causes of Lord Palmerston's resignation. The report of the dissolution of the Cabinet seems unfounded.

We have another column of the Forrest Divorce case. The Court holds it over for consideration till Saturday.

A Whig Senator, (J. P. BENJAMIN, of New-Orleans, one of the Whig Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of 1848), has been elected United States Senator from Louisiana, for six years, to succeed Mr.

A special dispatch from Washington, gives us the substance of the Long and Kossuth correspondence.

Mr. Clay, it seems, continues without much change in his situation.

We have rumors of duels, as yet bloodless, at the old shooting gallery of Bladensburg. Johnston and Daniel, of the Richmond papers, and ex-Governor Johnston and Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, are the parties mentioned. Johnston, of Virginia, may have been confounded with Gov. Johnston of Pa., though we see not how that could bring in Senator Cooper.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in Springfield, Mass. The Hotel known as the Hampden House, was destroyed, the loss of which alone is estimated at \$40,000. The boarders, among whom was the "Black Swan," escaped with loss and difficulty. A

smaller fire occurred also at Springfield, Vt. The Syracuse Riot case is still under preliminary discussion at Albany.

Another disastrous Steamboat Accident on the Western Waters, by striking one of those floating Loco-Focos usually denominated a Snag.

The shipping in the Chesapeake is in a dangerous condition.

Hopes of aid from Home Government for Portland and Halifax Railroad are knocked in the head.

One million Hogs were packed out West last year.

Some four columns of statistics of Mortality for 1851 are given on another page. On another, still, the bill of Mortality for last week.

The sad and sudden death of Dr. Doane we notice more at length elsewhere.

Liberia News, Mail Gleanings, and other entertaining matter may be found in our

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided the case of the State of Pennsylvania against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, in favor of the former party. The decree of the Court is that the bridge shall be removed as a nuisance and an obstruction to navigation, or be elevated so as to permit steamboats, schooners, &c., the ordinary river crafts to pass. Judge McLean will deliver the opinion of the Court some day this

The Flibustier steamer Pampera, which was condemned by the U. S. Court and sold at Jacksonville, Fla , on the 17th inst., was purchased by Capt. Templeton, of New-Orleans, for Mr. Sigur, her former owner, at \$15,000, about one-half of her original cost.

Kossuth's private trunk was lost from a sleigh on his way from Ebensburg and Blairsville. It contained his clothing and some valuables.

The Temperance Conventions-Liquor

This week will be signalized by the assembling at Albany of two Temperance Conventions, one of them the first State Convention of Women ever held. We trust those earnest advocates of Total Abstinence who can attend will do so, and that the Convention of the 29th will be one of the largest and most influential ever held in our State.

But will its immediate object be attained ?

He who allows himself to be chosen a legislator should be quite sure that he is qualified, morally if not intellectually, to discharge the duties of that most responsible trust. He should be sure at least that he desires the prevalence of Knowledge, Virtue and Happiness. The end of Law is the supremacy of Virtue, the protection of the weak and simple from the toils of the unprincipled, selfish and cunning. When it disclaims this end, and sells its power to the corrupter of morals and the destroyer of innocence for a bribe, no matter how dazzling or how paltry-no matter whether called a bribe outright or shielded under the politer term 'license'-then it proves recreant to its lofty duties and forfeits the respect of the community.

-But will our Legislature give us a twin

brother to THE MAINE LAW? Ask each member privately and casually - Do you believe that the stringent repression of the Liquor Traffic would elevate the standard of public morals and promote the general well-being? '-and we do not believe that forty of the one hundred and sixty would or could answer in the negative. But ask them to frame and put through a law which will effectually repress the Liquor Traffic, and they will at once begin to claw off. 'It can't be enforced,' says one. But we answer, MAINE does enforce it. Here is undeniable fact against your unsupported assertion. And even if she did not, you ought to be studying how to frame your law so as to secure its enforcement, rather than be contriving excuses for

neglecting your duty. 'But the people won't stand so stringent a law.'-We answer, Maine does stand it: Nav. more; she upholds it. The devotees of Rum dare not make the maintenance of the Law a direct issue and go to the People upon it. They know that they would be defeated and the Law upheld by an overwhelming majority.

'The People won't endure legislation which tells them what they may and what they may not eat or drink, -Ah! Sir. that is not the question! It concerns not what a man may drink but what he may sell, and this sort of legislation is as old as any other. We have laws on our statutebook forbidding the sale of other Poisons, except under very rigid restrictions-why not Alcehol as well? The fact that it is not universally known to be a poison is an additional reason for putting a Legislative brand on its forehead. The sale of Gunpowder in cities is forbidden; but Rum is far more dangerous and mischievous there than Powder would be, and is tolerated. The law guards against the lesser danger but tolerates the greater. Is this con-

-But the argument is exhausted. Of those who have ever carefully heard and candidly weighed what is offered on either side, nine-tenths demand the enactment of the Maine Law. The other tenth would do likewise if they loved not liquor more than the public welfare. They must know that suppressing the Liquor Traffic would of itself prevent more Crime and abolish more Pauperism and Misery than all our present costly machinery of Criminal Justice and Alms-House Charity can repress or alle-

Then why is there hesitation as to the passage of the Law?

We answer-Because many legislators love Liquor and dread the hostility of the Grog-selling interest. They think Temperance men will desert Temperance for Politics whenever Election comes round, while Liquor-dealers and their disciples will sink Politics for Rum. This is the reason why we are likely to have no Maine Law this season.

Friends of Temperance who will assemble this week at Albany, our Legislators will give or refuse us the Maine Law as they see fit; but beg them not to give us some miscrable though specious counterfeit of it which will not be enforced, and then lay the blame at our door. Entreat them to frame and act upon just such a law as that of Maine, and pass or reject it as they please, but be manly enough to put themselves openly en record. Ask them to give us the Law if they will, but at all events to GIVE US THE VOTE.

STEAM TO CHARLESTON .- The public are indebted to Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co. for getting up a regular steamship communication between this port and the South. In order to meet the wants of the community on the Charleston line, we under stand that the firm are about to add the steamship Union to the route. The Union will leave on her first trip to Charleston on Saturday next. Meanwhile it is the intention of Messrs. Spofford, Tiles ton & Co. to place the new steamer James Adger on the same line early in the Spring, and this will make a regular semi-weekly service between the two ports while the arrangement continues. The departures will then be as follows

On Wednesdays and Saturdays, from New-York and Charleston: Captain Adams [Marina... Captain Berry. James Adger, Dickinson Southerner, Foster. The Union is a new boat, and well apportioned...

The James Adger is now taking in her machinery at the Allaire Works, and will be ready to put to sea in We learn that Mr. E. G. Roberts,

No. 68 Pine-st., of this City, agent for Clausen's Plax Patent, for the United States, has disposed of the right for the States of New-York and New-England to a number of gentlemen of this City, who have formed a Company, and will commence work at once at various points in the above States.

Death of A. Sidney Doane, M. D. We sincerely lament to be called on to record the decease of Dr. A. SIDNEY DOANE, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, which took place yesterday morning at his residence on Staten Island. It is over a week since the dangerous illness of Dr. Doane was announced but the tidings of his death will be received with painful surprise by the extensive circle of his friends, who were unwilling to believe that

so much personal worth should be doomed to

such an apparently untimely departure. His

illness was the ship fever, which he contracted

in the discharge of his public official duties.

Dr. Doane was a native of Boston, where he eceived his early education, and was admitted the practice of the medical profession. Reoving to New-York in 1828, he soon obtained s high reputation as a learned and skillful physician, and won the universal esteem of his acminiance in the relations of private life. With a passion for medical science, he devoted every interval of leisure to the study of the most emicent authorities; he made extensive researches into the wide field of French medical literature, which at that time was comparatively un. known in this country; and commenced the series of translations from standard authors in that language, with which his name has since been honorably connected. His translation of the great anatomical work of Meckel was republished in London, being the first American translation of a foreign medical work which was honored with an English reprint.

In 1840, he received from Gov. Seward the appointment of Health Officer, and with Dr. Turner, Health Commissioner, and Dr. McNevin, Resident Physician, constituted the Board of Commissioners of Health, which then exercised all the functions of the present Commis sioners of Emigration. Under the administration of Gov. Bouck, he was removed from this office in 1843, but was reinstated by Gov. Fish

The duties of Health Officer were discharged by Dr. Doane with great promptness and fidelity He was always on the spot-always ready for action-equally obliging in manners and conduct-and cheerfully making every sacrifice

which the occasion required. ,
In politics, Dr. Doane was a zealous and de voted adherent of the Whig party. He was not only decided in his opinions, but energetic in political action. Early enlisting in the campaign for Gen. Taylor, he labored strenuously to procure his elevation to the Presidency. Cherish ing a warm personal friendship for Gov. Seward. he was an admirer of his political character, and an advocate of his measures.

The fervid political zeal, which was a second nature with Dr. Doane, did not absorb the warmth of his affections, nor alienate his interest from the amenities of social life. He was emphatically a man of lively and generous feel ings. His friends were numerous, for his heart was expansive. He had the happy secret of gaining the good will of his acquaintance, with out an effort. His disposition was such as to dis arm hostility. No one ever doubted his integrity his candor. Even his political opponents never questioned his private worth. In the more intimate relations of life, he was the object of enthusiastic attachment, rarely paralleled. The admiration which he called forth was in propor, ion to the freedem with which he was observed.

The name of Dr. Doane has recently been widely before the public, in connection with the reception of Kossuth. In his capacity as Health Officer, he was the first to welcome the noble patriot to the shores of America. Enjoying the privilege of receiving him as a guest in his famly, he discharged the delicate offices of hospidity, with no less devoted cordiality of feeling. than unpretending good taste. With an inborn love of freedom, he gave the deepest sympathies of his heart to the cause of the down-trodden Magyars. His enthusiasm for Kossuth was but the natural fruit of his devotion to liberty.

Dr. Doane has left a wife and several children to deplore their sad bereavement. His remains are to be conveyed to Boston for interment.

AMERICAN PRESENT TO AN ENGLISH AU-THORESS .- Some time since, Messrs, Bryant, Clarke and other literary gentlemen of this City circulated subscription among writers in all parts of the Union for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of regard to Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, the authores: of an elaborate and very useful "Concordance" to Shakspere. The subscription embraced names from nearly every State in the Union. The present decided upon was a costly and beautiful Library Chair, composed of rosewood, elaborately carved. On the top rail there is an exquisitely carved face of Shaks nere in ivory, from the Stratford bust, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves and laurel, while the wings of two swans, also in alto relievo, extend over the ivory head as a protection. Nothing could be more appropriate than to place the portrait of the Bard of Avon under the wings of swans, and over the fair head which will occupy the chair as she sits in it. On the lower front are the masks of Tragedy and Comedy, with their appropriate emblems. These and the head of Shakspere were carved by a Hono verian artist in New-York. The writing-deak, also of resewood, moves on a silver-plated crane. The material with which the chair is covered is a rich satin brocade. The inscription on the gold plate un

der the head of Shakspere is as follows: To Mrs Mary Cowden Clarke, this Chair is presented by a few Ladies and Gentlemen of America, as a tribute of gratitude for the unequated industry waich gare the renders of English throughout the world her Concordance

This beautiful article has just been presented to the gifted lady by Hon, Abbott Lawrence, our Min ister at London. The subscription was limited to \$5 ch, and the first name on the list was that of Daniel Webster, whose money was accompanied with the following letter:

with the following letter:

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of receiving your highly-valued etter of the 19th of last month, at the moment of leaving this city (Washington) for a visit to Virginia. On my return f looked up the letter, but do not find the circular.

I shall most heartily concur, my dear Sir, in a testimonial of approbation to the lady to whom you reter, and am quite ready to sign the subscription, first or last, or anywhere. Her work is a perfect wonder, surprisingly full and accurate, and exhibiting proof of unexampled labor and patience. She has treasured up every word of Shakspere, as if he were her lover, and she were his. I expect to be at the Aster House about the middle of next month—Pray give me an opportunity to place my name among the contributors to the testimonial. Of those of my personal friends who know Shakspere best, and admite him most, is Mrs. Edward Curris, of your City—she first made me acquainted with this actimable Concordance, and I pray you to give her an opportunity of simplying her exalted opinion of it by subscribing to the testimonial.

I am, dear Sir, yours with entire regard,
Dast, Weaster.

The whole cost of this fine present was about

\$400. The "Concordance," which was the imme diate cause of this testimonial, occupied Mrs. Clarke for twelve years, and is a remarkable monument of female industry and perseverance. IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO CAL-

reganta.-It will be seen by our advertising columns that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Agent at Panama will not recognize tickets unless signed by an officer of the Company. Tickets thus signed may be obtained at their agency, No. 177 West st. in this City, or of C. L. Bartlett, Boston, or of Meisrs. Armstrong, Harris & Co., New-Orleans.

Mr. Henry Dougherty desires to state that he was not among the persons who cheered Mr. Edwin Forrest at the Browlway Theater on Monday THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Triegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sta.

Kossuth and Long-Mr. Clay-Duel.

epatch to The N. Y. Tribunc. Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1832. The Long and Kossuth correspondence on file at the Navy Department, having been called for

by the House, will be published in a few days. Com, Morgan will be found to have written with great freedom and trepidation. He addressed a letter to Consul Hodge of Marseilles, rom Spezzia, in which he makes this remark. The very devil seems to have possession of this man Kossuth. He is perfectly ungovernable

When Capt. Long arrived at Marseilles he was so scared by the demonstrations there that he wrote to Consul Hodge praying him (Hodge) to write to Kossuth and say that he was compromising, or would compromise, our flag. This was the origin of Mr. Hodge's letter.

Mr. Hodge did not write to Kossuth, however, but to Capt. Long, and Capt. Long showed

the letter to Kossuth.

Mr. Clay remains without material change. He is thought to be improving, if anything. But he does not rise till 11 o'clock, and then sits up but an hour or two. He still hopes to get to the

It is reported that a duel was fought to-day at Bladensburg between E. W. Johnson, editor of The Richmond Whig, and J. M. Daniel, editor of The Richmond Examiner. We do not yet hear that any blood has been shed.

## MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

Kessuth in Pittsburgh. MEETING THE WORKINGMEN.

This morning, Kossuth visited the Alkali Works of Mesars. Bennett, Berry & Co., at Birmingham, whose laborers had appropriated one week's wages to the Hungarian fund. He was addressed on behal of the workmen, by Christian Keyser, one of their number, who was for many years a prisoner in Europe, for manifesting too much sympathy in be-

half of the liberal cause.

Kossuth responded, expressing his gratification at such movements of the working-men, and thanking them for their kindness.

After inspecting the Soda Works, the Governor proceeded to a large, unfinished Foundry in the eighborhood, where were assembled a large concourse of the citizens of Birmingham.

Dr. Kerr here addressed Kossuth, on behalf of the Birmingham Association of the friends of Hungary, and presented him with a handsome sum, the avails f the organization. Kossuth, after returning thanks for the donation,

of the organization.

Kossuth, after returning thanks for the donation, and briefly remarking upon the cause he pleads, closed with an expostulation to all present, to testify their sympathy in the same practical manner.

At the close of his address, a workman, named frevit, from the lock factory of Messrs, Edwards & Morris, come upon the stand, and in a brief but truly eloquent and thrilling address informed the Govornor that his associates had this morning come together and made up a purse of material aid, which would be handed in by the Committee, who had sent him over to make known their acts.

Kossuth received this demonstration with much emotion, repeatedly grasping the hard and blackened hand of the honest laborer, who had evidently laid down his hammer, but for the moment, and appeared in his working garb. The Governor commended, warmly, the spirit exhibited by those sons of toil, who, too industrious to waste their time in idle curiosity, made up their offering to the cause of freedom, and sent their associate to lay it upon the altar, while they continued at the labor which had furnished the means of their liberality.

MEETING THE CLEBGY.

This afternoon Kossuth met the Clergy in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was addressed on their behalf by Rev. Dr. Magill.

The Governor's reply was exceedingly appropriate, full of avowals of principles, and beautiful combinations of the influences of civil and religious liberty as inseparable companions.

Subsequently, J. C. Vaughan, Esq., of Cleveland, presented Kossuth an invitation to visit that city.

In the course of his really fine speech, he assured

into, presented Rossith an invitation to visit that city.

In the course of his really fine speech, he assured in that the people of Ohio, and of the whole West were prepared to require the United States Government to declare and insist upon the doctrine of non-intervention of one Power in the domestic concerns of another.

Kossuth, after thanking Mr. Vaughan for the invitation, and his remarks accompanying it, said "My best answer to you is, I will go."

The meeting was then closed with the Apostolic benediction.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1852 Mr. McMurray presented the memorial of foreign Consuls in New-York, for protection to foreign ves-

Mr. Coolky reported faverably on the bill granting additional powers of investment to the Greenwich Savings Bank.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Joint

The Report of the Select Committee on the Joint Rules in relation to printing was called up.

The amendment of Mr. Bancock to the joint rules regulating the quantity of documents to be published, and prohibiting the printing of over 2,000 copies of books unless by concurrent resolution, was debated and agreed to.

Mr. Vandenna introduced a bill amending the act establishing a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in Brooklyn.

Mr. Pierce introduced a bill to provide for the

Public Printing.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which they adjourned. Mr WARD reported favorably on the bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States on lands on Gard-mr Hutchins reported

Mr. Hutchins reported a memorial for a law au-orizing the Supervisors to make the office of Dis-

ict Attorney a salary office.

Mr. Johnson reported favorably on the bill in relaon to La Fayette-av and St. Felix st., Brooklyn.
Majority and Minority Reports were made as to
whom was vested the power to make the apomitment of officers charged with ventilating the

Capitol.

Mr. Cusuing offered a resolution rescinding the

Mr. Cushing offered a resolution rescinding the action of the House in making appointments, and declaring that the appointments rested with the Trustees of the Capitol

A motion to print both reports was made and lost.

Mr. Moss, a member of the Joint Select Committee, desired to call the attention of the House to the series of resolutions which had been referred to the Joint Committee, with a view of ascertaining what construction had been placed upon them, and the action that was expected from the Committee under them. The question upon which he wanted instructions was, as to the time when the duties of the Committee commence, and when it was expected that a report abould be made!

The amendment to the resolution the Committee converted into an opening of the whole matter. The Committee were instructed to proceed and collect all the facts bearing upon the subject. In pursuance of this they had gone to work and had accumulated quite a mass of documentary evidence from the Canal Board. They had issued subpenas for some twelve persons, residing in the western part of the State, whose testimony was regarded as important. The Committee in its preliminary character, under the resolution by which it was appointed, were necessioned. the resolution by which it was appointed, were pre-pared to make a report as desired by the House, but it was not prepared to report the fact as called for by the subsequent resolution as amended by the Senate and concurred in by the House.

The matter was taid over for the present.

The bill to close Bedford road, Brooklys, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to facilitate the collection of certain assessments in Kings County, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Harch called up the resolution offered by him Mr. Player Callett up the resolution and Surveyor be re-greated to report the amount of Hardpan and Quicksand in each of the several contracts entered into at the recent

Canal lettings"
Mr. II. said that he regretted the necessity that
called upon him to address the House again on this subject.
At the commencement of the session a proposition

At the commencement of the session a proposition had been brought forward to appoint a Committee to investigate these frauds, consisting of 4 Whigs and 4 Democrats.

He characterized the lettings as fraud and robbery upon the State. In relation to hardpan and quick-sand, he estimated that it would increase the cost of the Canal, upon what appears upon the face of the contracts, at least a million dollars. The contracts were drawn at so much per section, but in them was embraced a price for hardpan and qucksand at 50, 60, or 70 cents per yard, according to the proposals of the contractors. This hardpan was an elessistic of the contractors.

tic substance, and if the engineer were a friend of the contrastor, the State might be made to suffer to any conceivable extent through this fraud. As much as he was astonished at the robbery, as apparent on the face of the contracts, this branch of the fraud had been to him much more astonishing. He had been belied by a certain class of ne waspayers, the acts of his whole life had been matigned, his footsteps were constantly dogged by parsons here, but by all these he was not to be diverted from his purpose. The Treasury of the State had been robbed its character had been blackened by these frauds, and he was determined to probe the matter to the bottom. He referred to the action of the House in the matter of the investigation the appointment of the Joint Committee, which, as a scoop net, caught all resolutions subsequently offered. He had said, the other day, that the contest was to be between the money power of the State and those who were determined to vindicate its honor and its interest. That struggle had aiready commenced. The main reliance in this contest was upon the Democratic party.

Mr. Van Sanvroons thought that they were going too fast in assuming frauds before any were proved, but it was proposed to raise a Committee for the purpose of inquiring whether there was sufficient to found an impeachment of our friends in the Canal Board. He went for this, though he doubted the power of the Lesislature to impeach men out of office, as most of the old Board were. What he objected to was that men were prejudging in this muter. A Committee had been raised, composed of men in whom he had all confidence; they were engaged in the investigation—witnesses shad been called and examined—the gentleman from Erie himself had been called before that Committee, and undoubledly given the evidence upon which he founds the charges of fraud.

Mr. Harch—If the gentleman will permit, I will read what the Committee got from me.

Mr. Van Sanvooro—Certainly.

a summons from the Committee to appear before them.

Mr. Van Santyoord continued. He understood the gentleman to say that we should annul these contracts. He had himself laid upon the table a resolution to this effect. "If the agents have entered into contracts by which the State had been defrauded, and which, if the contractors were not a party to the fraud, we could not annul, and if the State had been defrauded of five hundred millions of dollars by the action of its agents, and there was no complicity on the party of the contractors, he would not vote to annul them, but show him a contract in which both parties clearly participated, and he would vote at once for annulling it."

Mr. Harch—That is what we charge.

Mr. Van Santyoorn—But it is not shown. When the Joint Committee report to this effect it will be time to act.

matter in hand and dealt with the had expressed his fears the other day that this matter would end in smoke by what he had witnessed his fears had been strengthened. He held that the Joint Committee had expired by its own limitation, the time in which it was to report its resolution having expired. There was an argument of the gentleman's (Mr. Van Santvoord) to which he wished to reply, that is, that there was a constitutional provision in the way of annuling these contracts

was a constitutional provision in the way of analing these contracts

Does not the gentleman know that if a public officer or agent exceeds his authority, he alone is responsible for his bargain. If it were not so, the Sate would have no safeguard against the dishonesty of its officers. There was evidently an attempt in certain quarters to smother this investigation—to cover up these frauds and to shield the robbers of the State Transmy. When he saw witnesses come out of this room with their tongues in one side of their mouths, chuckling at the very slight examination they had been subjected to, he had not much to hope from their labors. The robbers had nothing to fear from what they will do. Corruption was too strang here, as well as elsewhere, and the power of money is stronger than the moral sentiment of this atmosphere.

is stronger than the moral sentiment of this atmosphere.

Mr. Cushino would way that the Committee intended to do its whole duty—if it failed, it would not be for the want of the will or an effort. If, as the centiemen from New-York says, witnesses come out from before the Committee congratulating themselves upon the ease with which they have been let off, it is not their fault. If men will place their hands upon the Holy Evangelists to swear the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and say they know nothing of fraud in the lettings, and perjure themselves, is it not beyond the reach of the Committee! He asked nothing from the forbearance or favor of the House. All he asked was simple justice, and if the Committee come before you with a report that looks like an effort to whitewash or exculpate the guitty, treat it with that scorn and contempt which it deserves.

guilty, treat it with that scorn and contempt which it deserves.

Mr. Harch rose to a personal explanation. He had been insulted out of this House, and in it too, by the gentleman from Tompkins, (Mr. Hurbbut) He would say that he was not interested in any contract. He had no friend, that he was aware of, that was incrested in a contract, or in having any annulish.—He was ready for any investigation on this point, if any gentleman had the least idea that he moved in this matter from any other motive than to protect this State from robbery.

Mr. Underwood wished to say that, as it had come out that the gentleman from Erie (Mr. Hatch) refused to testify, it was a question whether the House should not take some action to compel him to testify.

tify, At 24 a'clock the House adjourned.

Sinking of the steamer De Witt Clint

The steamer De Witt Clinton, from New-Orleans, ound to Pittsburgh, struck a snag eight miles be lew this city on the 25th inst. at about 4 o'clock M., and sunk within two minutes, in two and & half fathoms of water. From twenty-five to thirty

The boat and cargo will prove an entire loss. In

The Southern mail got in to-night, but brings sa-hing beyond Washington. From the West, we have St. Louis dates to the

Sth mst. Navigation in our bay is resumed, and the steamer Navigation in our day is resumed, and the steamer Georgia made her way up from Norfolk to Annapo-lis. On the passage up, supplied ship Flora McDen-ald with food. The passengers had been allowanced to a biscutt per day. The condition of the vessel is regarded as dangerous, in the event of the breaking

of the Rappahamock, cut through by the ice.

There is a brig ashore at Poplar Island, with signals of distress flying, but the steamer could not

can be obtained.

It is said that a dispatch was received by the Mayor from Harrisburg, announcing their attention, and desiring their arrest. I think it probable that the rumor was caused by the threatened duel between Johnson, of The Richmond Whig, and Daniels, of The Examiner, and that there is no truth in it.

The burgiars tools and silver plate stolen from the Portsmouth Bank, have been found in the woods near Portsmouth A number of arrests have been made, but no clue to the robbers yet.

A fire broke out this morning in the ciotning store of Mark Levy, in this city, which was burnt with all its contents. Stock insured for \$2,000 Tae fames spread to the Hampéen House, which burned so rapidly, that the inmates escaped with great difficulty, many being obliged to let themselves down from the windows. But little furnit re was saved. House entirely destroyed. Loss about \$40,000, of which \$9,250 was insured in Springfield and Hartford.

which is that resulting from being thrown out of business.

Mr. Elisha Gunp, Jr., and family were among the boarders. The "Black Swar" was among the guests, and she lost \$100 worth of music.

It was owned by John Mills and mortgaged to the estate of Israel Parsons and the Westera Railroad Sinking Fund. Mr. Mills also owned the furniture, and Mr. White, the lessee, held a mortgage upon it. The insurance was as follows On house, \$4,000 at the Protection Insurance Office, Hartford, and \$3,000 at the People's Mutual Co. of Springfeid and Boston: on furniture, \$2,250, all at the Protection Office, Hartford.

Mark Levy had his insurance at the Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Office, Boston. He and his

Mark Levy had his insurance at the Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Office, Boston. He and his friends represent that he had a very large stock of goods on hand, and that the insurance covers only about one-half of the loss to him.

The Hampton House was originally built in 1819, but within the last fifteen years two large wings had been added to the original structure—one on the north, of brick walls, the other to the west, of wood.

wood.

Of the cause of the fire, nothing is positively known as yet. There are strong suspicions that it was not from accident—suspicions, too, sustained by chrumstances of a dark character.

iread what the Committee got from me.

Mr. Van Sanyvoord—Certainly.

Mr. Harch then read the reply which he made to a summons from the Committee to appear before

Mr. Hurlsur moved the following amendment

Mr. Hurlbur moved the following amaniment:

"And if practicable, also the amount of hardpan and quicksand (specifying each kind and quantity) found in the vanits of the Commercial Bank at Bufalo at the time of its failure."

Mr. Harch—That's a shot from the contractors.

Mr. Hurlbur said the gentleman from Erie had made charges upon this floor and sought to shield himself by the privileges of the House from their consequences. Had he uttered these charges out of this House, the State officers would have taken the matter in hand and dealt with it as its character deserves.

of Thirty Lives. MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 26, 1852.

lives were lost, including all the firemen exceptione. The officers, crew and books and papers were

sured in Pittsburgh.

Southern Mail-Marine Disasters-The Threat ened Duel between Senator Cooper and Ex-Governor Johnston.
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1852.

up of the ice.
The bark Edward Dwight had gone into the mouth

reach her.

The city is still full of rumors relative to the threatened duel between Gov. Johnston and Senator Cooper, but nothing definite relative to the matter can be obtained.

Large Fire in Springfield, Mass.

ford.

The Hampden was under the control of Chester R. White, assisted by Mrs. Parsons. Their loss will be considerable in personal property, added to which is that resulting from being thrown out of business.